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four large bottles of your fine remedy after having been an invalid for several years. Her friends were entirely deceived, caused by a danger peculiar to her sex.

WILLIS & Co., Dispensaries.

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THE GREAT REMEDY
DRUGS & AGENCIES

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

PUBLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.,
JOSEPH FULTON, President.

(Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo.,
as second-class mail matter.)

TERMS OF THE PAPER.
One year, postage paid, every after-
noon and Sunday morning..... \$10.00
Three months..... 3.00
By the week (delivered by carrier)..... 30
Sunday Edition, by mail, per year..... 3.00
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper
regularly will confer a favor upon us by re-
porting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.
One year, postage paid, every after-
noon and Sunday morning..... \$1.00
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should be addressed

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Cross.

DAILY AVERAGE—32,034.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS.
STATE OF MO.
Personally appeared before me, a Notary
Public in and for the City of St. Louis, Mo.,
IGNAZ KAPNER, Business Manager of the
Dispatch Publishing Co., who deposes
and says that the average Daily Circulation
of the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH during
the past four months was (32,034) Thirty-two
Thousand and Thirty-four.

(Signed) IGNAZ KAPNER,
Business Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this
24th day of May, 1888.

BENJ. A. SUPPAN,
Notary Public, St. Louis, Mo.

The circulation of the Post-
Dispatch in the City of St. Louis
is LARGER than that of any other
newspaper. The books of the
Post-Dispatch are always open
and Advertisers are requested to
verify for themselves our statement
that our City Circulation is
the LARGEST.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1888.

Notice.
Subscribers leaving the city are notified that they
can have the POST-DISPATCH sent to them regularly
to any address by sending their change of address
to this office.

The indications for thirty-six
hours, commencing at 3 p. m. to-day,
for Missouri are: Slightly cooler,
fair, followed on Sunday by station-
ary temperature and local rains; winds
becoming southeasterly.

ALL circulations to-morrow will be full
of interest, especially the first column
of the editorial page.

If the Chicago Convention had known
what everybody knows now, it would not
have written the platform on which the
party is now wobbling.

The average daily circulation of the
Post-Dispatch in the city of St. Louis for
every day in the week is at least double
that of any other daily publication in the
city, with the single exception of the
St. Louis Democrat.

CLUBS of men who voted for the grand-
father in 1840 and who intend to vote for
grandson Ben in 1888 have been formed in
several cities. But they will hardly em-
blazon any of the pro-slavery and State
rights dogmas of President HARRISON's
inaugural on their banners. That would
make their present candidate very tired
before the campaign ended.

A BOSTON paper complains that up to
date the Administration has expended
\$80,000 in a suit against the Bell Telephone
monopoly and got nothing to show for it.
Well, that amount expended in fighting
monopolies is a trifle light as air compared
to the vast sums the Republicans have
transferred from the pockets of the
people to the pockets of monopolists.

A CLUB of Randall Democrats has been
formed in New York City to support
CLEVELAND on the Republican tariff plat-
form. The whole Republican party of
Minnesota is supporting HARRISON on a
Democratic tariff platform. There are a
good many people on both sides who will
stick to party, regardless of its public pol-
icy, and support the ticket, regardless of
its pledges, if permitted to do so on a
little private platform of their own con-
struction.

The chance that ALGER had an effective
"poison" of "vaiguer-buys" in the field at
Chicago rests on indications rather than
positive proof. Some of SHERMAN's
Southern Republicans whose complexions
are much fairer than their reputations,
not only went to work for ALGER, but
their success in transferring about
seventy-five Sherman delegates to ALGER
in spite of instructions is powerfully sug-
gestive of the ante bellum auction block.
The lumber monopolist's money, how-
ever, was only playing its assigned part
in the Blaine game of crowding SHERMAN
off the track and killing him off for good.
If he refused to get out of the way.

ALGER is another Republican State
on the Republican party has fol-
lowed the Iowa game of rebellion
in relation to the tariff. He has
indorsement of the na-
tional platform adopted by the

announces the free-pass system, demands
stringent legislation against the accept-
ance of such favors by State officers and
legislators, promises to embody the long
and short haul clause of the interstate
act in a statute regulating local rates and
insists that the new State Railroad Com-
mission be clothed "with ample power to
"exact obedience to such laws, and to
"their own judgments and decrees." But
as fast as railroad influence loses its grip
on a Republican State it manages to cap-
ture a Democratic one somewhere. An
inspection of the party committees, State
and national, shows that the railroad at-
torneys are about as firmly entrenched on
one side as on the other.

MEDILL'S MOULDE.
The Chicago Tribune in floundering
through "the evolutionary process of
mental reconciliation" has succeeded
pretty well in stifling its own outcries
against the woes and oppressions which
"the protection prize" and the "monopoly
policy" of its party have inflicted upon the
farmers of the Northwest. A muffled,
half-suppressed growl in their behalf still
escapes from the Tribune occasionally, but
it is doing its best to make them forget
their own sorrows and listen to its shrieks
about alleged wrongs inflicted by the
Democratic party on the negroes down
South.

Instead of clamoring for free trade
or tariff reform, the Tribune is now seram-
ing for free suffrage for the "suppressed
vote" of the South. It appeals to North-
western Republicans to cease their resistance
to outrages inflicted upon them-
selves and to vote with sole
reference to the prevention of al-
leged Democratic crimes against the
ballot box and against the colored voters
of the cotton belt. In short, Col. MEDILL
is trying hard to suppress the large free
trade and anti-monopoly vote he
has himself educated in the Re-
publican States of the Northwest.
"The Granger States," as he calls
them. He is not only trying to suppress
a vote of these States in the line of his own
teachings against what he has denounced
as a monopoly policy, but he is trying to
enlist that vote in the support of that very
policy on the poor plea that Democratic
ascendancy deprives it of negro votes in
the South to which it is entitled.

Such are the muddles in which a "thick-
and-thin" party organ is frequently in-
volved. Loyalty to its own convictions of
public policy and to the interests of its
own section must be subordinated to party
service. But the good seed Col. MEDILL
has planted as a tariff reformer will bear
fruit in spite of his own efforts to blast
the crop.

An article in the North American Review,
setting forth the strength which his rail-
road connections would give to DEWEY as
a candidate for President, openly claimed
that it was railroad influence and railroad
commands that elected GARFIELD. The
article contained these words:
"Not until a few days before the election,
after a cipher message had been telegraphed
along the railroad lines, did the Garfield
managers feel secure. When the secret history
of that campaign comes to be written it will
be seen that JAY COULD had more influence upon
the election than GRANT and COCKING."
As DEWEY led his seventy-two New
York votes over to HARRISON at the
critical moment and secured his nomina-
tion, it needs no ghost to tell us where
GOLD and the railroad influence will
stand in this contest. But GARFIELD was
more popular than HARRISON, and rail-
road influence was far less unpopular in
1880 than it is now.

The men who organized and controlled
the Chicago Convention were earning big
salaries from interests of which the public
mind is reasonably jealous. CHAUNCEY
DEWEY, as President of various Vander-
bilt corporations, is said to receive salaries
aggregating \$100,000 a year, while the
owners of those properties are spending
their surplus incomes in Europe. The
salary of Temporary Chairman THURSTON,
as attorney for the Union Pacific, and
that of Permanent Chairman ESTES,
draws a salary of \$10,000 a year from
the Central Pacific, and that same cor-
poration pays \$25,000 a year to CREED
RAYMOND, who was there at the head of
the California delegation, to work ESTES,
the Blaine boom and the convention in the
interest of the corporations that are trying
to beat the Government out of more than
\$100,000,000 which they owe it.

Harrison's Chinese Record.
Editor of the Record:
Mention that an oversight has been made
in the issue of the 29th of June, in which
you said, "Beware of the Cam-
paign Fund."
You pretend to give Harrison's record on
the Chinese question in to-day's issue. Now
you know that at first no one in the East took
that radical stand of restriction, failing to see
the difference in the constitutional rights of
Chinese, Dutch or Irish, and finally, you sup-
press the statement that the final passage
of the Chinese Exclusion bill was due to
H. C. SHERMAN, M. D.
Philadelphia, June 29.

The Record has not undertaken to discuss
the reasons for Senator Harrison's votes on
the Chinese question. These reasons may be
entirely satisfactory to himself and his ad-
herents, but the official history of his course
on this question will stand for what it is
worth. If we have not given the complete
reasons we hasten to supply the omission, not
out of deference to a correspondent who is
manifestly entitled to no courtesy, but as a
matter of public interest, especially on the
Pacific Coast.
Senator Harrison voted for the Homestead
act, the Chinese Exclusion bill providing
for the admission of "skilled" Chinese
laborers, and the Chinese Exclusion bill, March 3,
1882, volume 13, part 3, page 1716.
He voted for the Homestead act to admit
Chinese mechanics. See Record, as above.
He dodged the final vote on the bill. See
Record, page 1718, as above.
He voted for Senator Sherman's motion to
refer the Chinese bill and the President's veto
to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to be

there buried. See Record, volume 13, part 3,
page 1718.
He voted against the motion to pass the bill
over the President's veto. See page 1718, as
above.
He voted, on the bill to suspend Chinese im-
migration for ten years, to strike out the
clauses which prohibited the courts from
granting certificates of naturalization to the
Chinese. See Congressional Record, volume 13,
part 4, p. 2392-3.
He voted to strike out the provisions pro-
hibiting the admission of skilled Chinese la-
borers, and the motion to strike out was car-
ried by a majority of one. See page 2394, as
above.

He voted against the motion to reconsider
the vote rejecting the above provisions in the
bill. See pp. 2415-11.
He voted for the Edmunds amendment to
prohibit the landing of common Chinese la-
borers and to admit skilled Chinese me-
chanics. See pp. 2411-13, as above.
He voted against the bill which suspended
the admission of Chinese for ten years, and
which became a law by President Arthur's
signature. See page 2418, as above.
He abstained from voting on the bill to more
strictly enforce the law of 1882 suspending
Chinese immigration. See Record, volume 13,
part 6, page 2085, July 5, 1884.

The vote by which the bill on the sub-
ject of Chinese immigration was passed, on the
last of June, 1885, is not given in the Con-
gressional Record. But the above vote defines
with sufficient clearness the position of the
Republican candidate for President. In the
view of many persons, it is a record which
credits him to his country and his people, and
which is a credit to his party.

He has made any omission in this explana-
tion of Senator Harrison's Chinese record
will be charged to the error upon which
supplied with the authentic data.—(Philadel-
phia Record.)

An Example of Self-Government.
From the Philadelphia Times.
We may challenge the world to produce a
fair example of self-restraint and obedience
to law than has lately been afforded in Phila-
delphia, where 4,000 saloon-keepers, with
their various assistants, quietly abandoned
their business at the command of the consti-
tuted authorities, closed their shops and went
to work to find some other way to earn a liv-
ing.

Nothing like this would be possible in any
other country in the world. The German Em-
peror, with all his love of obedience which
he has inherited from his ancestors, would
be as obedient as a dog to the command of
the beer saloon in Berlin, even without the
support of a Parliamentary enactment. The
Prussian Parliament would not have made
such an enactment, and Bismarck himself
could not enforce it without compelling the
perpetuity of the Empire. If such an act had
been proposed in Paris the streets would have
been barricaded before night. But Americans
are so accustomed to self-restraint and lawful
procedure that there is no thought of resistance
to a statute or of interpretation that may
be made of it. All of those immediately affected regard
as arbitrary and unjust.

An American Duchess.
From a Cable Dispatch to the New York Tribune.
The American Duchess is the name which
London has already bestowed on His Grace of
Marlborough's bride. There is great curiosity
about her, her appearance, her fortune, her
family, her future, and her relations to her
husband's family. The point all
doubts are put at rest by the Dowager Duchess
of Marlborough, who approved of the match
from the first and who announces that they
will come to her house in Grosvenor Square
for tea on Tuesday or Wednesday. "That if the
Duchess of Marlborough is so kind as to
the position of the Duke's mother is such that
her support will insure the new Duke's
a good reception. "Anybody with £50,000
a year will have a good reception in London,"
growled one of the London papers. "That is
not at all a recent example shown. But a
lady who enters London society backed by
the Marlborough family, which includes the
Dowager Duchess and Lady Curzon and Lady
Randolph Churchill, has little to fear. The
American has bought Earl Browning's resi-
dence in Carlton House Terrace, which she
and her husband will presently occupy.

Should Have His Whisky Free.
From the New York Times.
There is at least one Republican orator who
will never run away from the "free whisky"
clause in the Chicago platform. "I don't be-
lieve," said Col. Ingersoll at the meeting in
the Metropolitan Opera-house, "that if the
Mississippi river were pure whisky and the
banks lost-sugar, and all the fish covered
with mint, and all the bushes grew teaspoons
and tumbler, there would be more drunken-
ness than there is now. He went on to say
that in his opinion the man who drinks
whisky instead of champagne, "who is willing
to take the domestic article" should be per-
mitted to have his whisky free of tax. If the
Republican party desires that its platform
shall be interpreted through the country
in this way, and shall be supported by this
kind of argument, Col. Ingersoll is the man
for the job. We presume that his serv-
ices can be obtained. The friends of Judge
Gresham can testify that he exerts no little
influence, one way or the other, when he ap-
pears on the stump as an advocate.

George on McGinnis's Anti-Bent Movement.
From the Standard.
Dr. McGinnis seems to have utterly lost his
grasp upon principle, and is proposing a
crazy demagogic scheme for getting city ten-
ants to band together, refuse to pay for their
houses and rooms any more than a fair build-
ing rent, and by their numbers make evictions
difficult if not impossible. This is a scheme
which would make the scheme danger-
ous if it were not ridiculous, what right
have tenants more than landlords to the free
use of land made valuable by the whole com-
munity? It is a pity to see Dr. McGinnis thus
week what is left of his influence for good.

Harrison's Tariff Views in 1883.
From a Speech delivered by him in the Senate that
year.
Now, into the tariff discussion I shall not
enter, for two reasons. I do not know enough
about its details to discuss it profitably, and it
is not proposed by anybody, I think, to dis-
cuss it here. We shall have to go generally into tariff re-
vision. I come, then, to say that in support-
ing this measure from our finance committee
we are reducing our internal revenue taxes to the
three articles (whisky, beer and tobacco),
which by common consent should
remain at old tariff rates. Upon our list
of products upon which excise taxes are
levied.

Was President Grant a Free Trader?
From the Seventh Annual Message.
I would mention for the free list and for
lower duties those articles which enter into
manufactures of all sorts. All duty paid upon
such articles goes directly to the cost of the
article which the consumer should be paid for
by the consumer. These duties do not
only come from the consumers at home, but
also as a protection to foreign manufacturers
in our own and distant markets.

Bigger Than Uncle Sam.
From the Philadelphia Times.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. receives and
expends more money each year than did the

National Government in the days of the con-
federate States, Jackson, Adams and Clay; em-
ployed more men than the Government did
at the height of its power, and paid
vastly larger salaries and wages than were
then received by Federal officials and em-
ployees. The responsible executive positions
of our great railways now command more
larger salaries than are paid to the Vice-Pre-
sident, Cabinet officers, Supreme Judges or
Senators of to-day, and the salaries of high
Federal officials are now nearly double what
they were half a century ago.

NEW OF MARK.
DR. MORRIS MACKENZIE completes his list
year morning of this week.

FRANK HENRY will not run for Congress this
year. He has left for California.

"COTTON KING" goes right back to Sheffield.
He came over as agent for Messrs. Folsom.

JOHN S. MORRIS, the famous Virginia guer-
rilla, is said to be a full cousin of Gen. Ben
Harrison.

GEN. BEN HARRISON, it is announced, has
engaged rooms for the season at the Stockton
House, Cape May, N. J.

The Rev. F. J. Kennedy, a young priest of
Philadelphia, is expected to separate ac-
tion in the Catholic Church.

HENSMAN, the civil engineer, who is now a
brother-in-law of the Duke of Marlborough,
is a man about six feet six inches in height.

BARTON discovered the cholera microbe
Robert Koch was known simply as Dr. Koch.
Now he is Herr Geheimrath Medicinal-Rath
Prof. Dr. Robert Koch.

FRANK KELLY, father of the new American
patriot in Cuba, is expected to separate ac-
tion in his party this year, and in favor of
consolidation with the Republicans.

On the last day of this year James G. Blaine
will be 55 years of age. He is comparatively
a young man and is probably good for two
more presidential campaigns.

CHARLES SELBY of Morris Cove, Tenn., had
the good fortune three years ago to save the
daughter of a New York banker from drown-
ing. The banker died lately, and by his will
left \$10,000 to the Tennesseean.

It is rumored in Russia that proceedings in
Lunacy are about to be begun against Tolstoi,
the novelist. If Tolstoi is crazy he has cer-
tainly made it pay. He has a world-wide
fame and a good income from his books.

MR. HOSBA H. LYNDON, for forty-two years
principal of the Lyman School, East Boston,
has just entered the ministry of the Unitarian
Church. He is 67 years old, but in splendid
health, and reasonably hopes to perform
many years' service in his new sphere.

SAYS SAM JONES: "Thank God it is no
crime to be a Jew. When God wants a good
woman he makes her as symmetrical as an
angel, but when he wants a good man he
makes him as ugly as a mud fence. I never
saw a pretty man yet who was worth killing."

S. G. W. BENJAMIN, ex-Minister to Persia,
has settled in New York City. He is a well-
known figure in the diplomatic world. He
has been painting a number of
marine pictures lately, and is now on his way
to Florida to amass material for a history of
that State, that is soon to be published by
a Boston house. Next winter he intends to
take a studio and devote much of his time to
painting.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.
PRINCESS LETITIA BONAPARTE is said to be a
beautiful performer on the violin.

MISS NELLIE ARTHUR, daughter of the late
President Arthur, is at Lenox with Mrs. Fre-
linghuysen.

SELVA A. LOCKWOOD is about to start out
on a tour of the West. She is a well-known
elector that she was in 1884.

ELIZABETH STUART FRIEDMAN first literary
work was a story written when she was 13
years old and published in the Youth's Compen-
sation.

The Countess of Munster is quite a literary
woman. In a recent number of an English
magazine she has written an article on the
subject of the "Munster" which she regards
as very satisfactory.

An observer on a Hyde Park, London, cor-
ner reports that between 12 and 1 in the after-
noon nine-tenths of the girls that pass have
their faces painted, their eyebrows and eye-
lashes darkened and their hair red.

There has been launched at Honolulei,
Hawaii, a new paper, the "Honolulu," in honor
of the wife of the Republican candidate for
President. Benjamin Harrison did his court-
ing at Honolulei, his wife having spent her
school days there with a sister, Mrs. R. F.
Lord.

SO WELL has the Empress Dowager adminis-
tered the government of China during her
reign of twenty-three years that the manda-
rins have invited her to occupy the throne
with the Emperor. In view of the position of
women in China this is regarded as a very high
tribute.

QUEEN CRISTINA of Spain has a temper of
her own. One of her court ladies, occupying
the important position of chief lady of the
bed-chamber, took offense at some trifling
and threatened to resign. With a promptness
surprised and delighted the honorable chief
lady the Queen demanded the resignation.

MR. HENRY P. DAVIS, a clerk in the Treas-
ury Department at Washington, about 30 years
of age, has in his possession a large white
silk handkerchief, bordered with red and blue
stripes, which has in the center a picture of
Gen. W. H. Harrison. It was presented to
him by a woman in Boston during the presi-
dential campaign of 1880 by a young man from St. Louis.

OGONTS girls should know that their prin-
ciple, Miss Mary L. Bonney, was married
in London to the Rev. Thomas Rambant,
a Baptist clergyman. Both parties are 70 or
over. Dr. Rambant is an ably educated man
his newly made wife. He was for many years
President of a prominent college in Missouri,
and more recently had charge at Franklin,
Pa. At present he is without any church con-
nection.

A Correct Diagnosis.
From Life.
Young physician (inspecting citizen on the
floor at the police station): "This man is
not due to die. He has been
drugged."
McGinnis: "You're right. I drug
him all the way from Casey's saloon, two
blocks down the street."

"Living." Did You Say?
From the Philadelphia Times.
There is a man living in Georgia, 91 years
old, who has never smoked a pipe, never
smoked a cigar, never was drunk, never
swore and never married.

Encouraging People to Gopher Them.
From the Bebeboon Sunday Herald.
The Thrus (Dak.) commissioners
have this week issued a bounty of 1 cent
each on 50,000 gopher tails.

Some of Them Are Pleasant.
From the Somerville Journal.
A baby's life is a constant series of sur-
prises—both to the baby himself and to the
people who have him in charge.

MR. W. C. STEPHENS
Will call on merchants wishing to contract for
advertising in Post-Dispatch. Telephone 24.

BOUSING REPUBLICANS.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE FOR THE NA-
TIONAL MEETING AT MUSIC HALL.

The Candidates and Speakers Who Will De-
liver Addresses at the Meeting—An Im-
portant Meeting in the Interest of Gov.
Morehouse. The Democratic Committee
Will Await the Fate of the Poll-Book
Bill in the Assembly—Political Notes.

The Committee on Arrangements for the Re-
publican national meeting at Music Hall
to-day appointed Vice-Presidents who
will be honored with places on the
stage if they will consent to patriot-
ically brave the heat. All arrangements for
a grand endorsement of the work of the Chi-
cago Convention have been completed. The
ratification meeting to-night will be the first
gun of the Republican campaign in Missouri.
Mr. E. E. Kimball of Nevada, who has been
nominated for Governor, is booked for a
speech to-night. Mr. L. L. Bridges
of Sedalia, who received the nomination for
Attorney-General; President E. O. Stan-
ard of the St. Louis Republican Club, Presi-
dent M. C. Reynolds of the Republican
League of Missouri; Messrs. C. R. Sampson,
Nathan Frank and C. F. Willey, Chairman of
the State Committee, will also deliver
speeches.

The Fifteenth Ward Republican Club will
assemble at Franklin avenue and High street
and march to the hall. The Twenty-eighth
Ward Lincoln Association will attend
and give the services of its Glee Club to the
meeting. A brass band will be in attendance
on the morning. The various clubs will attend
though on account of the hot weather several
of them will not march to the hall as was
originally intended.

A Morehouse Meeting.
There was a meeting of the Central More-
house Organization last night in the perma-
nent headquarters, 821 Pine street. There were
representatives from all the wards in the city
present. The President of the Central Organi-
zation was John H. Williams. The Secretary
was Peter L. Foy. First Vice-President, and John
L. Rich, Second Vice-President, were on the
platform. John H. Williams was the speaker.
D. M. Frost, Chairman of the Executive Com-
mittee, was also present. The meeting was
held in the evening and was well attended.
The Central Morehouse Organization is a
branch of the Republican party and is
composed of the various clubs and associations
of the city. It was organized for the purpose
of endorsing the work of the Chicago Con-
vention and of giving the services of its
clubs to the national meeting at Music Hall.

Reports were received from all the wards
in the city, which convinced those present that
if fair primaries are held Francis will not carry
two thirds in the city.

Behind Closed Doors.
The Democratic City Committee met last
night at the Hendricks Association Hall. When
the filling of the vacancy in the Twenty-
eighth Ward was brought up for considera-
tion the committee went into executive
session and all the candidates were requested
to leave. Before the doors were closed Judge
Valentine, "the public enemy," was called
in and notified the committee of the condition
of the bill in the morning, as he had
been seeing for the committee during Mr.
Clary's illness. The committee then took up
the question of nominating a candidate for
the Twenty-eighth Ward. Mr. Clary's illness
was a serious one, and before a vote was
taken Mr. Clary's name was withdrawn and
his opponent was elected by acclamation.

This action caused some trouble and it was
resolved to transact the remaining business in ex-
ecutive session. Mr. Charles E. Clark, who
was one of the candidates, was called
in and notified the committee of the condition
of the bill in the morning, as he had
been seeing for the committee during Mr.
Clary's illness. The committee then took up
the question of nominating a candidate for
the Twenty-eighth Ward. Mr. Clary's illness
was a serious one, and before a vote was
taken Mr. Clary's name was withdrawn and
his opponent was elected by acclamation.

For Running a Bicycle Down.
Harry Mayo, by his next friend, Wm. H.
Mayo, entered a suit to-day in the Circuit
Court for damages against Frederick E. Elbert.
The plaintiff was run over by a bicycle on
the suburbs while riding his bicycle. The de-
fendant, a farmer, was in a wagon at the
time the bicycle was run over him, and he
was injured. The damages claimed are \$1,000.
The case was set for trial on Wednesday.

Injuries to a Minor.
Raymond Moore, by next friend, Elmer
Reeder, entered a suit to-day in the Circuit
Court against Patrick Mahoney, claiming
damages in the sum of \$3,000 for personal
injuries. He complains that a horse belonging
to the defendant ran over him and broke his
leg over him and that his arm was broken in
consequence.

Left Him Without Cause.
A petition for divorce was filed in the Circuit
Court to-day by John Krickbaum against his
wife, Mrs. Mary Krickbaum. The plaintiff
alleges that his wife has been unfaithful to
him and that she has abandoned him. The
case was set for trial on Wednesday.

The Smith, Bege & Ranken Estate.
In the matter of the assignment of the
Smith, Bege & Ranken Machine Co. of
the city of St. Louis, the assignee, John
Smith, to-day ordered the assignee to sell the
equity of redemption in the real estate for-
feited by the machine company and to give bond
in the sum of \$50,000 before making the sale.

SLICK SCHEMES
By Which Dishonest People Get Hold of
Other People's Property.
Two young men walked into the grocery of
J. B. Braggman, 140 and 142 North Second
street, between 8 and 10 o'clock last night, and
leaving close to the counter near the
cash drawer is located. Mrs. Braggman
was attending store, and as she opened the
drawer to make change for a customer one of
the men passed over the counter and grabbed
the money both he and his confederate es-
caped.

An unknown woman dressed in black en-
tered P. Heinrich's jewelry store, corner of
Broadway and Third street, at 10 o'clock
yesterday afternoon and asked to be shown
some rings. She then requested Mr. Heinrich
to engrave the name of Mary on a ring which
she left there. When she left he missed a gold
ring with a diamond set in it, and which was
valued at \$100. The woman was not seen again.

A burglar entered Henry Schmidt's residence
at 410 North Broadway, through the transom
over the hall door and stole from Mr.
Schmidt's bedroom his pants containing be-
tween \$50 and \$60 in the pockets.

A set of heavy harness and other sections of
harness were stolen from Joseph Buehler's
stable in the rear of his residence, No. 310
North Broadway, at 12 o'clock last night. The
place. Mr. Buehler's pants were also stolen.
The value of the stolen property was \$100.

Three boxes of cigars, valued at \$5, were
stolen at 8 o'clock last night from Sam King
Kee's cigar store, 418 East street.

Knocked Across the Street.
Frank Weathers, a newboy, 9 years of age,
ran against the Mound City car No. 76 at 7
o'clock last night and was thrown from the
car. He was knocked across the street and
was injured. The case was set for trial on
Wednesday.

Knocked Down by the Grip.
At 4 o'clock this morning John Goggin was
knocked down by a grip car at Fourth and
Morgan streets. He was thought to be badly
hurt and an ambulance was called, but he
refused to go to the Dispensary, saying that
he was not hurt. He was taken to his home
at 10 o'clock last night and is now recovering
from his injuries.

Knocked Down by a Large "B".
At 4 o'clock this morning a man was
knocked down by a large "B" car at Fourth
and Morgan streets. He was thought to be
badly hurt and an ambulance was called, but
he refused to go to the Dispensary, saying that
he was not hurt. He was taken to his home
at 10 o

